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THE WEATHER.

Washington, Sept. 20.-For Missouri and Generally fair, preceded by Kansas: showers in southern portion; variable For Oklahoma and Indian Territory:

Showers in the early morning, followed by fair, warmer weather; variable winds.

30.32	60	-00	at.
20 04			Clear
COM-MAI	56	.00	Cloudy
29.84	68	.00	Fair
29.94	72	.00	Fair
20.09	60	.00	Cloudy
20.06	68	.00	Cloudy
22,98	70		Clear
30.04	58	.00	Cloudy
20.06	52	.90	Rain
30,12	58	.00	Cloudy
99 99	60		Fair
29.94	70	.04	Fair
30.10	50		Rain
	29.94 20.06 29.98 20.04 20.06 20.12 29.92 29.92	29.94 72 20.09 60 30.06 68 29.98 70 20.04 58 30.06 52 30.12 58 29.92 60 29.94 70	29.84 68 .00 29.94 72 .00 20.09 60 .00 20.06 68 .00 20.98 70 .00 20.06 52 .90 20.12 58 .00 20.25 50 .00 20.25 70 .00 20.25 70 .00

We cannot have commercial prosperity without the strictest integrity, both of government and citizen. The financial honor of this government is of too vast importance, is entirely too sacred, to be the football of party politics. The Republican party has maintained it, and is pledged to maintain it.-William McKinley.

The Republican party has always kept silver at a parity with gold. It proposes to keep silver money in circulation and preserve, side by side, gold, silver, paper, each the equal to the other, and each the equal of the best, and the best never to be inferior to the best money known to the com mercial nations of the world. It will continue to favor a policy that will give work to American citizens, markets to the American farmers and sound money to both,-William Mc-Kinley.

Judge Doster can greatly ornament and dignify the supreme bench of Kansas by keeping off of it.

The remark that "the Lord hates a quitter" seems to have made a deep impression on Mr. Sewall's mind.

It is rumored from London that the sultan has been assassinated. There are grave fears that the rumor is unfounded. Ten thousand people heard Bryan speak

at Washington. Yet it is safe to say that he will not receive fifty votes in that city. Mr. Sewall announces that he is certainly

going to stick. This is bad news from a man who is in a snow bank up to his Mr. Bryan appears to be greatly con

cerned for the human race, but what he is really interested in is the presidential The only objection to having Tom Reed

speak at Kansas City is that we haven't got a house in town that will hold 60,000 It is all up with William Bryan. General

Grosvenor has begun figuring, and he figures William into the soup with the first It is noted that the ministers are mostly

in favor of sound money. Ministers of the gospel are nearly always in faver of honesty. The more the Kansas people see and hear Candidate Leedy the more enthusias-

tic they become for him to remain a pri-The campaign is half gone, and not e single good reason has been advanced why

Kansas should deny itself another term of Missouri workingmen are a little slow about organizing goats' milk and cornbread clubs. Mr. Vest will have to make

The only thing which seems to be fully settled in regard to the Kansas election is that the Republican state ticket will run

ahead of everything else. Professor Dyche, of course, wouldn't mind running across the North pole, but what he is intent on is nothing less than a flock of

big horned Alaskan sheep. Kansas City will not have to wait much longer to hear from Lonnie's own lips how he courted and won a Missouri girl. The

dear fellow is coming this way. The advice given by Mr. Bryan to sound money Democrats, however, is not bad. He tells them to give their votes full

weight by casting them for McKinley. Reports come from the interior counties that Lewis has been making more votes for the Republican ticket than Lonnie Stephens has, but this will require corrob-

Mr. Hanna admits that there is consider able free silver sentiment in Ohio. This repares us for the worst. The Republican majority in the Buckeye state will probably not be much over 100,000.

There is only one thing more ridiculous than the election estimates of the Bryan managers, and that is the practice of the Bryan orators in likening Bryan to Washington and Lincoln.

All the tears that will be shed over the assassination of the sultan-if that worthy has really been assassinated-would not meisten a postage stamp. Unless, possibly, some good people should cry for joy.

In an editorial article in yesterday's Journal some of Senator Thurston's utterances were inadvertently credited to Sen ator Cullom. Mr. Thurston is doing a grown man's share of the gilt-edged talking in this campaign, and the Journal is

full credit for every good word he utters. There is probably no more effective campaign orator in the country than John M. Thurston. The people of Kansas are to be congratulated on the prospect of having Mr. Thurston a full week in the near future.

VULGAR AND STUPID.

The Mr. Leedy who is the Popocratic candidate for governor in Kansas said, in his speech the other night in Topeka, that 'John Foraker and the Republican leaders now say it is right to bankrupt the country if the good grandmother, Queen Victoria gives her permission. This is a new amendment to the age of consent law. It is not wrong if the guardian consents."

This is a more wretchedly stupid statement than any ever made by the late Mr. Lewelling. Any observer with a supply of brains entitling him to vote ought to be able to see that the best financial example set by any nation in the world is that of England. An insular power, small in area, she has produced the greatest economists in the history of the world, and has been at the front of civilization in this as in practically all other lines.

The United States cannot deny its English blood and its English training-meaning, of course, English in the broadest sense. Our literature, our law, our politics, almost everything we have of value is of English root and English culture.

That which we recognize and refer to n our most bouyant moments as purest Americanism is nothing after all but the manifestation on the Western hemisphere of the intelligence, independence and courage which has always characterized the Anglo-Saxon race.

In just such measure as our people are Shakespearean, Blackstonian, Baconian, Wellingtonian, Nelsonian and Gladstonianif these words may be allowed-by such measure are we pure Americans. Truth cannot be any truer on one side of the Atlantic than on the other; and what is true of humanity in England is equally true of it in the United States.

We are essentially English in this country, not merely because we speak the English language and practically all had English ancestors, but because we have an intellectual vigor like that of England, enabling us to arrive at the truths and the convictions which have made England the first power of the world.

The English blood which settled Kansas and made her "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of her countrymen' -at least until the Leedy tribe of Vandals broke loose-will certainly, in due time, purge itself of all public men capable of such remarks as the one above quoted.

COERCING LABOR.

It has always been a dodge with Demo cratic campaign workers to affect sympathy for the wage earner, and the practice has been to charge that workingmen in large manufacturing establishments are regularly coerced into voting the Republican ticket. For the last sixteen years this has been the howl in every presidential campaign, and the present one is no exception. It seems to be taken for granted that every large employer of labor is a Republican and that all workingmen are Democrats with so little manhood or backbone that they can be controlled and forced to vote contrary to their principles.

Now, as a general rule, employers meddle no more with the politics of their employes than they do with their religion. The workingman has the largest liberty in this reslightest. But the charge is invariably made, and by men who ought to know tter, and who do know better, but who can never rise above the plane of demagogy and misrepresentation. On the occasion of Bryan's recent visit to Kansas City the programme of the day was especially arranged with such a purpose in view. The early address to workingmen in the West bottoms was expected to be interrupted by the whistle summoning employes to work, and the gathering would thus be broken up by jealous and designing corporations. The plan failed only through the generosity of employers, the men being given an hour off for the purpose of hearing the presidential

candidate talk. It is a poor compliment to the manhood and intelligence of workingmen to assume that their suffrages can be coerced. When great business interests are at stake, as they are in the present campaign,intelligent workingmen study the issues carefully, and if they see that the interests of their employers will be injured they know their own interests must suffer also. This accounts for the wage earner being so generally for McKinley and safe business this year, and also accounts for the great howl about coercion which is going up from the orators and organs of the Bryan party.

EQUINE MURDERERS.

The recent untimely death of Auditor McKibben, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, by the vicious plunging of a scrub horse, suggests the altogether too frequent occurrence of this peculiar kind of assassination.

Legislaturers make voluminous laws against dangerous men, dangerous railways, dangerous dogs and other menaces to human life; but the dangerous horse knows no law. Any white-eyed wretch from the Texas trail is at liberty to run away a dozen times in any city like Sedalia, Kansas City or Topeka, and there is not a scrap of law requiring him to be shot, The danger in such a horse is less, pernaps, to its driver than to other people, The dash of a runaway brute through a crowded street means danger to hundreds

In the Eastern cities, in the old horse car days, it was the habit of street railway managers to purchase especially powerful runaway horses to use on the street cars. Making galley slaves of them seemed somewhat to subdue their runaway tendencies. It was also true that horses good in every other way except as to their runaway tendencies could be had exceedingly

of people.

The actual danger to life from vicious horses is proven with mathematical accuracy by the showing of statistics that, in proportion to the number of people traveling by all methods, there are far more deaths to travelers by horse power than by steam power or any other known style of locomotion by vehicle,

Of course, it is not a perfectly simple matter to tell bad horses from good, but it is an entirely well established rule that horses that have once run away are almost sure to try it again. If every runaway horse were to be condemned to death, or to some form of subduing servitude, owners of horses would be far more careful than they now are in the handling of

their animals. Any man who knows that one runaway performance by his horse will entail a toous of his admirers that want him to have tal or partial loss of the value of that he says."

horse will take great pains to harness the animal carefully, drive it carefully, and hitch it carefully whenever it is left alone. Murderous herses have few rights which anybody is bound to respect.

A KANSAS MAN IN PERIL.

The killing by Spanish soldiers of Charles Govin, an American newspaper correspondent caught with the insurgents, reminds Kansas people of the fact that one of their favorite young men is now subjected to the same danger.

Mr. Fred Funston, son of ex-Congressman Funston, of the Second Kansas district, joined an expedition of Cuban symthizers as correspondent for one of the big New York publications. It is reported that incidentally, in order the better to get the news, he took command of a dynamite battery, and is prepared not only to send reliable information to his New York paper, but also to give the bloodthirsty Mr. Weyler a dynamite headache of the first class.

Mr. Funston has heretofore braved about all the dangers known to civilization. He spent nine months exploring Death valley in California. He then spent two years in the lost corners of Alaska, walking around the Arctic ocean on thin ice and using snowshoes all over the interior. After that he went to Mexico and tried the worst yellow fever localities in that country. His explorations North and South were for the government. After this he went to New York city and subjected himself to all the dangers of the

great metropolis. We ought to have noted, in the first place, that before going to Death valley he took his chances for a year or two in Washington in close contact with congress. After surviving the moral and physical malaria of Washington, he seemed to conclude that nothing else on earth need be feared.

It is probable, however, that he has at last tackled a job which will leave nothing to be desired, so far as he is concerned, in the line of trouble.

It will indeed be a grief to many thousands of Mr. Funston's friends should he get into the clutches of the cruel Spanlard who seems to know as little about civilized warfare as an Apache Indian. So brilliant and courageous a young man as Mr. Funston cannot well be spared by the rising generation.

SOMETHING ABOUT MR. HORTON.

It is a pity that all those who may have an opportunity this fall to vote for or against James C. Horton, Republican candidate for senator, cannot become familiar with Mr. Horton's history in Kansas.

While Mr. Horton never has been in any sense a professional politician, and while he has never in his life been without important business responsibilities in private life, yet in Kansas he was known at many points in her history as a man of great political power.

A native of New York, he settled at a very early date in Lawrence, where he continued to reside until he came to Kansas City. All through the early troubles, and until he removed from the state, he exercised a most powerful and healthful influerce on the politics of the new common wealth.

A big-hearted, whole-souled, public spirited man, he was yet as courageous as a lien and as fertile in political rescurces as spect and is rarely interfered with in the any man who ever figured in the state. It was by his generalship that Mr. Pomerov was demonstrated to be unworthy of his seat in the senate, and was turned out of that body at the end of the extraordinary campaign ending in the York exposure.

No man ever sat in the Kansas legislature whose hostility was more feared by evil doers, or whose aid was more desired by those on the side of the right.

If James C. Horton permits himself to be made senator, Kansas City will have occasion to be proud of her contribution to the law-making of the state in the imme-

RECRUITS VS. VETERANS.

The attempt of William J. Bryan to read out of the Democratic party such men as Cleveland, Broadhead, Palmer and Carlisle was aped here in Kansas City on Saturday night when Eddie E. Yates attempted a like service for Judge Black, Trimble, Tiernan, Krauthoff and Buckner. Willie and Eddie don't know, bless their innocent little hearts, that the men who now kindle their puny wrath were the leaders, princes and rulers of Democracy long before they were heard of, and will continue to lead the Democracy of Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden when Willie will be remembered only as a Populistic burro with a phenomenal bray and Eddie will be forgotten.

Whatever may be said of the sins of the real leaders of real Democracy, they have not been, nor are they now, dishonest demagogues, playing upon the passions and prejudices of the uninformed; nor have they ever been repudiationists or the advocates of violations of law and order. Democrats are rapidly sizing up the situation-distinguishing between the true and the false. On election day the people will bury Bryan and Bryan methods, men and measures so deep that resurrection day will never find them.

Mr. Cowherd is not the only man who has surrendered his principles in order to get office. Last June, at Saratoga, John Boyd Thacher said: "The stamp of the government on a piece of silver can never make it worth more than the world is willing to give for it." Last week Mr. Thacher was nominated by the free silver Democrats for governor of New York.

Some inquiries have been made as to why the Journal twelve months ago advocated free silver coinage and opposes it now. The explanation is simple. Twelve months ago the Journal was under the editorial control of men who favored free silver coinage. Now it is under the editerial control of men who favor sound

ering his estimates as the campaign progresses; and the facts have a habit of keeping right up with General Grosvenor's The complaint that Governor Stone does not confine himself to the truth in his speeches is puerile and frivolous. Which

General Grosvenor gives McKinley a ma-

General Grosvenor has a habit of strength.

ernor Stone is talking on, anyway? Acquainted With Slyker. From the Chicago Tribune.

side of this campaign is it supposed Gov-

"What does Slyker think about this silve question? "There's no telling. All we know is what

Hogs and Hens. From the New York Tribune.

We do not at this moment precise idea which the toy orator of the Platte said to one of his audiences the other day he had learned from the hogs. It was a little obscure at the best, and re doubt if anybody clearly understood it. But it was so closely related to common life, and especially to the common life of the agriculturists, that it was warmly appleuded, and many persons indulged in the delusion that there was something in it. It may be said also, that, obscure it was, it was much more intelligible than

most of the train-end remarks he has been throwing off for the past two months which have been described in the Democratic newspapers as "eloquent and convincing." It also gave satisfaction to a wondering multitude, who had no notion from what source he derived his ideas, but were glad to have their curiosity gratified by the information that he got of them-and by no means the least intelligible-from the hogs. He has now gathered in another idea,

from the hens. Still agricultural, and still dropping occasionally from the high horse of his eloquence to the comprehension of the common mind and the intellectual grasp of the agricultural masses. It was at Eminence, Ky., where, during a pause in the journey, amid the harmonies of a local brass band and a considerable downpouring of the elements, mingled with upoming reflections upon the returns from Maine, the B. O. of the P. addressed an enthusiastic audience, described in the report as "several hundred people, with a heavy percentage of girls." "If any man in this community"-said the B. O., with a prophetic instinct that he was in a poultry raising section, where the general notion of morality compelled the chickens in the interest of their owners to roost high-"if any man in this community offer to buy all the eggs produced at 25 cents a dozen, and was able to make good the offer, nobody would sell eggs for less, no matter what the cost of production, whether 1 cent or 5 cents a dozen." The audience with its "large percentage of girls" rose up and broke loose with en thusiasm at the suggestion. The egg speculator who was to make the proposition made no demonstration, to be sure, but that was of small consequence; the truth held good. And the B. O. proceeded immediately to clinch the argument, of which this was only a poulterer's illustration, by saying: "So with silver; free coinage would establish the price of silver at \$1.29, and nobody would sell it for a cent less," This is probably the strongest argument for the free coinage of silver that has ever been offered. We freely concede the fact. and that Mr. Bryan is the inventor. Like the boy whose father proudly said his son had invented a sled that would run uphill, we have no doubt that he could truly say after this invention "he had enough wood in his head to invent another." It is quite possible that Mr. Bryan may find somebody in Kentucky who will pay 25 cents

a dozen for eggs that can be produced for anywhere from 1 to 5 cents a dozen They do queer things in Kentucky. "Joe Blackburn can make Kentucky people believe a whole lot of things by his eloquent. though illogical, presentation of them. But intelligent Kentuckians, after indulging in nomentary enthusiasm over the man who is going to pay 25 cents a dozen for eggs that can be produced for from 1 to 5 cents a dozen, will begin to look for the promised man. And after they have been storing up their eggs for a long time, on that sort of venture, the man who made the proposition to them will be very liable to get all

The B. O. is eloquent, and he creates momentary enthusiasm, but when he gets down to common talk about common top ics with common men he somehow seems to make a miss of it. He gets his ideas from hogs and hens, but he forgets two agricultural maxims, to-wit, that "the still hog gets the swill," and that "no hen ever cackles over a china egg."

the eggs-somewhat ripened by age-in the

Bryan's Brilliant Stroke.

From the Chicago Post. the industrial and financial laws which control the ebb and flow of the gold tide. Several weeks ago there was grave danger of a depletion of the treasury reserve and the export of our gold; now the yellow metal is coming our way in large quantities. To what is this beneficent change due?

A brief yet sufficient and satisfactory explanation is that, while stocks of all kinds have gone down, owing to the longcontinued depression und the silver scare, the rates of interest are higher than in England. It has thus become profitable to send us gold for the purchase of stocks and other investments. To this factor is to be added the excess of exports over imports which has resulted in giving us a credit balance in English and other mar

But from a silver view these reason are worthless, and it has been reserved for the brilliant boy orator to furnish an original and marvelous theory of gold imports. Here is what he told his Richmond

They tell us that the election of the Chicago ticket will drive gold from this country. I want you to remember that the mere nomination of a candidate for president on a free silver platform has been bringing gold to this country for the last few weeks. My friends, if a nomination will start such a flow of gold to the United States, what will be the enormous tlow when we actual will be the enormous tow when we actual ly have a president who is for free silver?

All great discoveries are remarkable for their simplicity, and it - indeed strange that this obvious cause of the gold imports has so long been overlooked by financiers and brokers. Overlooked, did we say? No, deliberately suppressed, rather. The secret must have been known to the 'money changers" and Wall street conspirators all along, and they have wicked-ly withheld it from the benighted voters lest the truth might reflect glory and credit upon Bryan and his crusade. But the truth will out. Gold is coming because Bryan has been nominated on a free silver platform, and if we had a free silver president every gold dollar abroad would be irresistibly attracted to the United

We are sorry to remark, however, that we perceive some difficulties in the way of a general acceptance of this wonderful theory. Certain stubborn and recalcitrant facts refuse to be explained by it. For instance, silver has actually fallen in price since Bryan was nominated. In spite the imminent "unlimited demand" which is to double the price of silver, the white metal persists in declining in value, and the silver owners are so stupid as to offer it for sale at lower and lower prices. If the "mere nomination" of Bryan has brought us so much gold, why has it not raised the price of silver? If we accept Bryan's theory the conclusion is exceeding-ly unfortunate for him. With gold coming in and silver falling there is no prospect of the restoration of parity, and the result will rather be an exclusive gold circula-What will become of the white

metal? Fearful and wonderful is Bryan finance and logic! The threat to pass a free coin age bill, instead of raising the price of siljority of fifty-five electoral votes, and ver and driving gold into hiding, has the opposite effect of bringing us enormous quantities of gold and forcing silver down! Has ever such political preached outside of a lunatic asylum?

The Sanguine Senator Jones.

From the Chicago Tribune. It is gratifying to perceive how the as perities of the campaign have been softened by the ingenuous frankness of Senator Jones. At a time when it might have been expected that he would feel depressed and evince unusual irritation he routs all possible anticipatory criticism by an ex-hibition of dove-like gentleness and picturesque faith. His reward has been immediate and generous, and the rush of former detractors to pour out their appreciation of

and restful spectacle in the midst of strife

and clashing discords. The result in Maine was the inspiration which brought the senator out "strong." He did not shun the inevitable interview like his shifty chief. He read the details of the avalanche with growing calm and

ace suffused with something like the flush of a martyr and said: "I feel greatly encouraged. The returns ought to add to the hopes of our friends all

over the country." O, the sanguine soul! Called already a iving picture of Tapley, but, more than that, he is a veritable reproduction of Uriah Heep. What could exceed this ab ject humility? When he contemplates the eastigation he and his leader have received and softly murmurs, "I feel greatly encour aged," one can almost see the bent form of Uriah and hear his favorite utterance I am so humble." And, if the Maine land slide can encourage him, what joy awaits him later on! Along the entire political horizon there is not a cloud in sight to man the prospect of a glorious day in November that will be replete with this form of en couragement. Surely the returns from Maine ought to add to the hopes of every oody to whom they furnish encouragement

"Reasons Plainly Given."

From the Indianapolis Journal. Several days ago a letter was received from a man calling himself a "silver Republican," but as his name does not appear in the Indianapolis directory, he claims his residence, he could not be answered, as direct response cannot be given. The writer first observes that he has not seen "a reason plainly given why congress stopped the coinage of the silver cliar in 1873, when it was worth more than the gold dollar." It may be assumed that 'a reason plainly given" would satisfy the writer, and consequently that he is an exception to most of those who proclaim themselves in favor of the free and unlim ted coinage of silver. In the first place there was at that time scarcely any silve coinage to stop. More silver dollars have been coined the past four months than from 1793 to 1873. If the writer is honestly seeking for "a reason plainly given" he can and one in the report of the deputy controller sent to congress April 25, 1870, by Secretary of the Treasury Boutwell. The reason there given is as fellows:

The coinage of the silver dollar piece is discentinued by the proposed bill. Assuming the value of gold to be fifteen and a half times that of silver, being the mean ratio for the past six years, the silver dollar is worth in gold a premium of about 3 per cent. The present laws consequently authorize both a gold-dollar unit and a silver-dollar unit differing in intrinsic value. The present gold-dollar piece is made the dollar unit in the proposed bill.

The foregoing quotation seems to be "a reason plainly given." We were not using oin in this country at that time except in foreign exchanges and in the payment of nterest on the public debt, and the coi thus used was gold. If two yardsticks of different lengths were in use, a plainly given, and sufficient, would be that is necessary to select one of them as standard. Two dollars of different intrinsic or commercial value being in use, congres was warranted in selecting one of them, and it was warranted in selecting the on in use rather than one which had not been in use since 1835. Representative Hoope: explaining the bill in the house April 9. 1870, said:

It declares the gold dollar of 25.8 grains of standard gold the unit of value, gold tractically having been in this country many years the standard or measure of value. The silver dollar does not bear a correct relative proportion to the gold dollar. Being intrinsically worth \$1.93 in gold, it cannot circulate concurrently with the gold coins,

Representative Stoughton, of Michigan who was also a member of the coinage committee of the house, during the debate said:

said:

The only change in the present law is in more clearly specifying the gold dollar as the unit of value. This was probably the intention and perhaps the effect of the act of March 3, 1849, but it ought not to be left to inference or implication. The value of silver depends in a great measure upon the fluctuations of the market and the supply and demand. Gold is practically the standard of value among the civilized nations. Here is another "reason plainly given," Here is another "reason plainly given," and to it one more is added-that of Repre

of the house committee on coinage:

Japan within the past year put her silver
coinage 12 per cent below the value of gold
coin, and for this reason: It is impossible
to retain the double standard. The values
of gold and silver continually fluctuate.
You cannot determine this year what will
be the relative values of gold and silver
next year. Hence all experience has shown
that you must have one standard coin
which shall be a legal tender for all others,
and then you may promote your domestic and then you may promote your domestic convenience by having a subsidiary con-age of silver which shall circulate in all parts of the country as a legal tender for a !!mited amount and redeemable at its face value by your government.

Another "reason plainly given" is that of Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, the ablest and one of the wealthiest of the silver barons. In the senate June 11, 1871, Senator Jones said:

I am opposed to any proposition, come in whatever form it may, that attempts to verride what God Himself has made for roney. I believe the sooner we come down a purely gold steaders the beautiful to the come of Still another "reason plainly given" was

that of Senator Stewart, another silve multi-millionaire, in the senate June 12, 1874. It is, in part, as follows: The question will never be settled until you determine the simple question whether the laboring man is entitled to have a gold dollar if he earns it or whether you are going to cheat him with something else. That is the upshot of the whole thing. Everybody has to say that the laboring man was entitled to a good dollar.

The Journal has no expectation that all of the above reasons will have any weight with men who are silverites, because they are in favor of a depreciated currency, but it cannot be said that they are not "reasons plainly given."

The Silver Question Is Played Out. From the Cleveland Leader

While the paid howlers for the free coin age of silver are still discussing the finan cial question, it is apparent that Candidate Bryan is tired of the issue which he said was paramount at the time he was nominated at the Chicago convention.

In his formal letter of acceptance Bryan dismissed the silver question with a few words, devoting the remainder of the docunent to an appeal to class prejudice and passion. As a matter of fact, Candidate Bryan has made but one speech thus far in the campaign in which he seriously argued in favor of the adoption of the free coinage policy. That was his speech in Madison Square, in which he gave an entirely different interpretation of the meanng of free coinage from what he had given at Pittsburg, or what he afterwards gave at Toledo.

Occasionally the candidate declares that he will enforce the Chicago platform if elected, but aside from that his speeches are filled with wild appeals to passion. He s playing the part of a demagogue on the stump, hoping, by arraying one class of the people against another, to be able to secure the presidency and the spoils of of even a skillful politician. He is simply conscienceless demagogue, and he is plead ing for votes, not because of the principle he advocates, but by trying to make the "plain people" believe that he is their friend, when, as a matter of fact, he i

their worst enemy. The silver issue is played out. All classe f the people are beginning to realize the fallacy of the claims of the free coinage advocates, and from now on the Bryanite campaign will be one long-drawn-out ca amity wail.

Wrecking Colleges.

From New York Commercial Advertiser. One of the immediate results of the triamph of Bryanism and the debasement of the currency to the level of silver mono-metallism would be the crippling of all educational institutions from endowments. Here in New York state we have Cornell university, which derives a revenue o about \$500,000 yearly from interest on the his Mark Tapley amiability is a soothing funds it has invested, mainly in municipal

and railway bonds and real estate mort

from the first penny to the last. Yet only about 5 per cent, or some \$20,000 of these interest payments are secured by a gold clause. Under free silver the redining \$480,000 would infallibly be paid, not in 100-cent dollars, as at present, but in dollars worth about 53 cents each. result, practically one-half of the value of this flourishing university's endowment would vanish. Cornell would be degraded at a single blow, to a relatively insignificant position, and the great advantages which it offers to ambitious young mer and young women desirous of obtaini liberal education would be lamentably re

What is true of Cornell is equally true of Yale, of Harvard, of Princeton, of Am herst, and of the multitude of lesser colleges which are yearly equipping nousands of young Americans with the best essentials of enlightened citizenship. Free silver coinage would virtually rob th strongest of these nurseries of culture and cholarship of half their power and fulness. Many of these institutions which are weak financially would be bankrupt en-tirely and forced to close their doors.

The programme of financial depreciation and wholesale fraud which Bryan and his assistant demagogues are advocating so vociferously is detestable and ruinous, from every civilized point of view. It deserves smashed utterly and irretrievably and the American people are getting ready

Jones Hears From the Wage Earners.

From Harper's Weekly. Senator Jones, the chairman of the na ional committee appointed by the Chicago convention, made, last week, an importan dmission to a reporter of the New York World. If he is reported correctly, he said: "I find that the thing which hurts us most is the constant statement that free silver means a 50-cent dollar; that it will cut wages in half."

Mr. Jones is now hearing from the workingmen, to whom Mr. Bryan has offered no explanation as to the way in which a 50-cent dollar will buy as much as a ful dollar. There is not a single speech, of the more than a hundred speeches which he has made, in which he has told the workingmen how they and theirs are to e made more comfortable, and therefore happier, by a dollar worth only half as much as the dollar they are now receiving. He has contented himself with vague utterances, in which he has been supposed to indicate the belief that with prices employers of labor will feel so hap-py and be so filled with kindliness that of their own accord they will raise wagesn other words, that they will present to their workingmen a part of the profits that may accrue to them through lowering the

value of the dollar. This is so absurd a proposition on its face that it is not strange that the wage-earners have examined it closely, and we have always been confident that examination by hem would destroy the hopes of the Por ulists and their candidate so far as the "labor vote" is concerned. There is no economic fact better established by the experiences of the world than that labor is the first and greatest sufferer from a depreciated currency. It was so during the war, when our currency consisted of iscredited greenbacks, "shinplasters" and postage stamps. With silver monometalism it has been so in Chili, and is so in Mexico to-day. It will be so wherever rovernments undertake the impossible tast of making 50 cents worth a dollar.

Stewart's Mexican Silver Mine.

rom the Chicago Post. We congratulate William E. Curtis or he success of his visit to Mexico. He may not be able to unearth much else new o important in that land of Diaz and free silver, but his discovery of Senator Stew art's interest in a large and prosperous silver mine is worth the cost of Mr. Cur

tis' itinerary. It appears from Mr. Curtis' correspond ence that no pentup Nevada contracts the silver investments of Senator Stewart. He is the president and owner of the majority of shares in the International Min-ing Company, of Washington, D. C. This as the San Miguel del Mesquital-which are said to be the most valuable and eke profitable mines in Mexico to-day. net profits of these mines are estimated at from \$7,000 to \$8,000 a week.

Just now the commercial value of Sentor Stewart's share in the products of these mines is only to cents an ounce. Ac ording to his well known arguments the passage of a free coinage law would bring the price of silver up to \$1.29 an ounce, and so double the value of his investment in

of silver is not limited to silver produced in the United States. That would exclude the products of Senator Stewart's Mexican mires.

The senator is a thrifty soul, eke foxy.

rom the New York Tribune. Peter Riley, a mechanic of Sloux City a., who believes in a gold standard, was forced into discussion the other day by some silverites while on his way to work Of course, a crowd soon gathered, and Riley, who isn't much of a speaker, was speedily worsted by the silver men. But a bright thought came to him and he

"How many of you are silverites?" "We all are," yelled the crowd.
"Ain't any of you gold men?" queried Riley, anxiously.

Not a voice. "Ha! ha! ha!" hooted the crowd. Where's yer goldbugs?" "All at work," rejoined Riley, and he

nastened down the street, swinging his din-

ner pail. Sowing Seeds of Class Hatred.

rom the Baltimore Sun

It is the worst mischief and danger, and as we think, the most thoroughly anti-Democratic feature of the Bryan campaign, that it seeks to not only resection alize our politics and mass the people against each other in large geographic directions, but it is sowing the seed of class hatred as well. It is teaching such pernicious ideas that those who labor for wages and those who employ them are natural enemies; that those who borrow money and those who lend to them are in the relation of oppressed and oppressors, and that these who, whether for lack of indus try or good fortune, have not acquired

much property have a right to assail and injure all their fellow men who have. Love's Financial School.

She said, "I'm only just sixteen, But, George, I'd like to know What all these funny phrases mean, Men bandy to and fre 'Free silver,' 'Parity with gold,' And what goldbugs have done; And will you kindly just unfold What means 'Sixteen to one'?"

"My dear," said George, and took hand. "Those terms I can't explain. Some people read up Horr and Bland Before they get insane.

But make that last term 'Sweet sixteen

To one,' and that one me: Then I will vote for it, my queen, To all eternity." The Cheerful Idlot. From the Indianapolis Journal. "I see that there have been more sar dines canned in Maine than for many

that fact accounts for the remarkable scarcity of suckers on election day?" Unkind. From the Detroit News-Tribune. Rud Kipling has fired off a lot me

tin uncomfortable.

years before," said the statistical boarder.
"I wonder," said the cheerful idiot, "if

MAJOR HANDY'S POINT OF VIEW.

Possibilities and Probabilities of the November Vote Contest. M. P. Handy, in Chicago Times-Herald. Commenting upon Mr. Bryan's speech

at the Coliseum in Chicago the day after its delivery I observed that one of the remarks in that pyrotechnic outburst of oratory sufficed to show that he was eitiner a very poor politician or a very tongued talker and perhaps both. That remark embodied the prediction that the Democrats on a free silver platform would tarry every state in the Union next November. No man with his wits at command would ever entertain such a thought; none but a crank would give it expression on such an occasion to return and plague him in the hereafter.

Already two states-Vermont and Maine -have embraced the first opportunity to show that so far as they are concerned the Popocratic nominee has reckoned without his host. Others are impatient to follow suit. Yet I understand from those who have talked with Mr. Bryan lately, and from whom he had no occasion to conceal his real thought, that he clings to the idea that he is going to sweep country. His conceit is colossal. Outside of the institutions set apart for the accommodation of men overcome by exclusive devotion to one idea, and that the frenzied product of their brain, there are few instances of such self-deception.

One is not surprised to find Mr. Bryan, as described by a friend, positively transformed by his nomination for the presilency. "He has," said this friend, air of a man with a mission, and in his bearing is like nothing so much as one of the false Messiahs or miracle-workers who have lately had their little day in the He believes only in himself and his destiny, and this confidence, in one sense sublime and in another pitiful, would not be shaken by a dozen Maine elections. Talking with him one shudders to think what might be the result of distillusion upon such a mental organization."

No prediction is worth much at this stage of the game, but I venture to put fown the following states as certain to go for McKinley under any circumstances low to be foreseen: Maine 6 Pennsylvania 33 New Hampshire . 4 Maryland 8

Massachusetts . 15 West Virginia ...
Vermont ... 4 Ohio ...
Rhode Island ... 4 Wisconsin. The following are according to the judgment of the best politicians so nearly cer-

tain as to be classified as more than probable for McKinley: Delaware ndiana The following are among the distinct Mc-Kinley possibilities:

South Dakota 4 My own opinion is that McKinley will carry nearly every state here named. But if I were advising sporting men I would say bet 2 to 1 on any state in the first group (although he ought to get an even wager on Minnesota and Maryland), bet even on any in the second, and ask only 5 to 3 on any in the third.

"That Eastern man who expressed belief that Major McKinley is in danger of losing Wisconsin," said Colonel Watrous, of Mil-waukee, "should keep far enough away from the state to prevent the Republicans from clapping him into an insane asylum. Wisconsin is as safely for McKinley as any state in the Union. It will beat all former records. For a month or more the tide in Wisconsin has turned against the Poporatic candidate at so marvelously rapid a gait as to upset all of the early es There has been a political revolution in that state. The trusted leaders Democratic party, the men who in the past have controlled the party, have alone bolted the Chicago candidate and latform, but they are active and sive in their opposition to both. Thousands of the brightest minds of that party in Wisconsin are as anxious for the election of McKinley as any of the Republic ans, and they will run no risk, but work and vote for the Ohio statesman. found that the great bulk of the labor element in the cities has arrayed liself on the side of honest money and protection. The farmers were never more united on anything than they are this year in their determination to vote for McKinley.

"We are losing no Republicans, but hur dreds of Democrats are coming to us," is the word sent to political headquarters from all of the farming and dairy communitles in Wisconsin. For the first time in the history of the state the railroad employes have organized in order that they may the better help in the election of a president. There is almost no division among the 25,000 railroad men in the state. They all want McKinley. Business men, nanufacturers, miners, professional menmen in every walk of life-seem, within importance of working and voting for betesty instead of dishonesty; for law and order against lawlessness and anarchy; for the country and not against it. Wisvember work, which is to teach political parties that they cannot get the people to follow them in dishonest and revolutionary undertakings.

John M. Stahl, of the Farmers' National

congress, who wrote the able argument in a late North American Review exonerating the farmers from the charge of being giv en over to Populism and financial heresies, says:
"I notice quite a change of sentiment

on the free coinage question among the farmers of Illinois. Six weeks ago I found the silver sentiment predominant in my au-diences, but it is now decidedly the other way. I edit the Farmers' Call, at Quincy, which is credited with more circulation than any other agricultural paper west of Ohio. Political matters are discussed freely in our columns. Up to four weeks ago the letters in favor of free silver largely outnumbered those in favor of the gold standard. In this week's issue there is not a free silver letter, and I explain to our Democratic readers that this is because none has been written. In fact, I hold three good gold standard letters over for next week's issue."

One of the ablest and most discreet of Southern Republicans is Mr. Yerkes, the Kentucky member of the Republican national committee. I talked with him and Mr. Roberts, another influential Kentucky Republican, the other day, and found them confident that the Bourbon state would give a handsome majority for McKinley. "We have the cream of the Democracy with us," said Mr. Yerkes, "and Repub licans and sound money Democrats, each army working on its own lines, are one in the purpose of beating Bryan. There is perfect accord between the two organizations without the sacrifice of party loyalty by either. I hesitate to give an estimate of McKinley's majority in Kentucky, but as things look now he will carry the state beyond the shadow of a doubt

MOSES P. HANDY. And She Only Shivered. Park policeman to the Kneippist, Wading in the dew; "Mornin', madam! Is it-is it Cool enough for you?" -Chicago Tribune

The Unpleasant Part of It. From Harper's Round Table.

"Well, Johnnie," said the visitor, "I sup pose you'll begin going to school again very soon."

"Do you like going to school?"
"Yes; it's staying there after I get there that I don't like." official poetry calculated to make Alf Aus-